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YOU

KENNA

CAN

LONNA

LEARN

TO READ THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH DIALECT.



This Primer type booklet is designed to encourage and aid in acquiring reading skills together with some comprehension of the dialect. The material is elementary and is centered around the simple things of home, family and school.

The sound key on the inside of this cover, when used properly, will be a big help in your reading endeavors.

Key of Sounds

The key below if well applied will enable the reader, whether of English or German education to pronounce the dialect words properly.

The use of this key is by permission granted to me by Mr. Edwin R. Danner, Ph.D., of 34 North Main St., Spring Grove, Pa., who is the author of "Pennsylvania Dutch Dictionary" and printed by The Dispatch Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Penna.

THE KEY

Representative vowels and Consonants	Penna. German spellings and translations	English Equivalents
--	--	------------------------

a	sache- things	father
aa	<u>schlaage</u> -hit	<u>la</u> in music
aiir	<u>aiirlich</u> - honest	<u>air</u>
au	<u>graut</u> -cabbage	<u>now</u>
aw	<u>fraw</u> - wife	<u>saw</u>
ay	<u>aywickkeit</u> -eternity	<u>April</u>
ei	<u>beisz</u> - bite	<u>high</u>
ie	<u>Bievel</u> - Bible	<u>see</u>
oe	<u>schoef</u> - sheep	<u>loaf</u>
onng	<u>onngscht</u> -anxious	<u>bung</u>
sch	<u>schwetz</u> - talk	<u>bench</u>
u	<u>guld</u> --geld	<u>up</u>
unn	<u>uunscht</u> -earnest	<u>until</u>
uu	<u>bluut</u> --blood	<u>hoot</u>
ss	<u>genss</u> --geese	<u>hiss</u>
sz	<u>hausz</u> - house	<u>house</u>
z	<u>Ziel</u> --aim	<u>lights</u>

Words and spellings are from Danner's Dictionary

1963

Compiled by

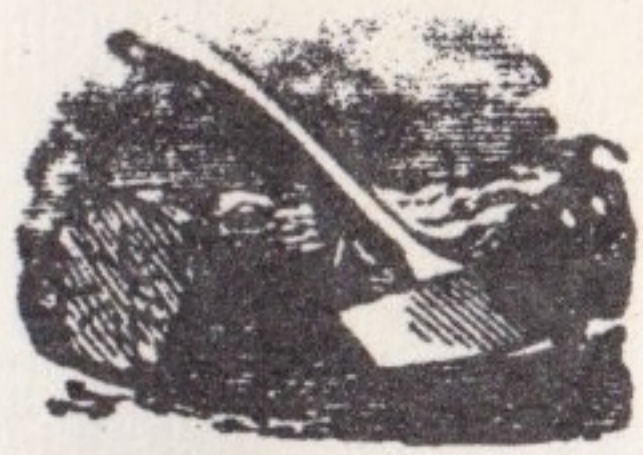
Mr. Robert R. Hoppes
831 Detweiler Avenue
Hellertown, Pa.



roesz- Die roesz iss roedt.
 rose - The rose is red.



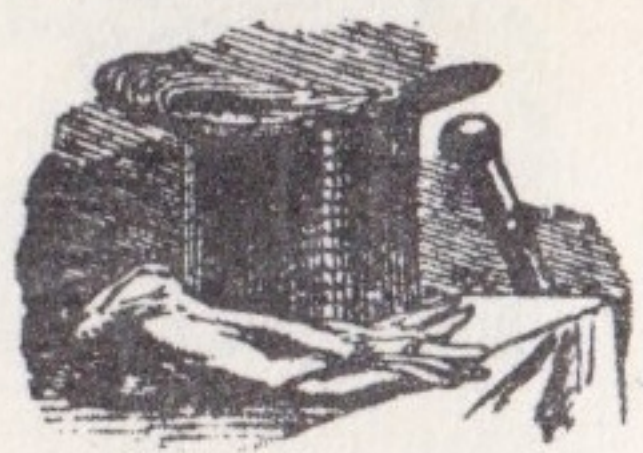
fuusz- Iere fuusz hut (5) finf zaye.
 foot - her foot has five toes.



ox Sie ox iss scharif.
 ax- his ax is sharp.



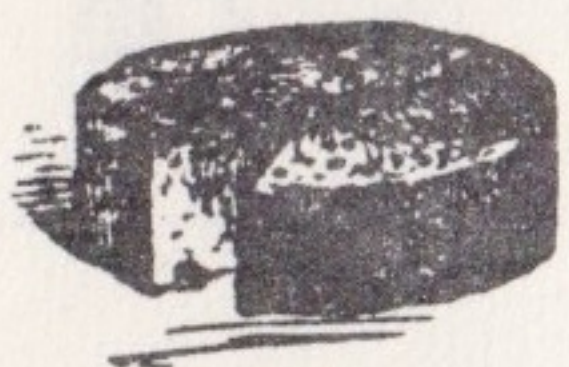
glawsz- Dei glawsz iss glay
 glass- Your glass is small.



huut- Mei huut iss alt.
 hat- My hat is old.



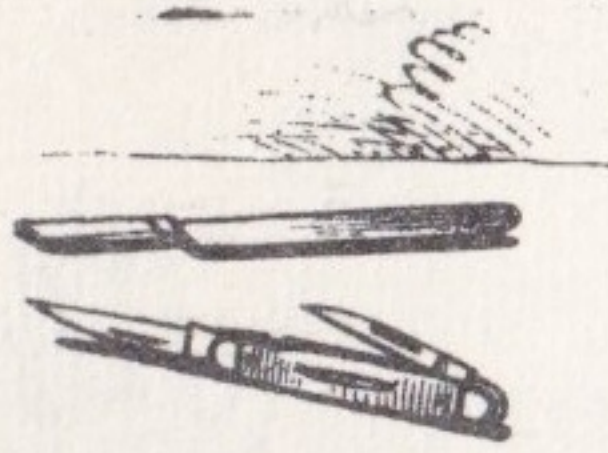
iem- Die iem macht huunich.
 bee- The bee makes honey.



kuuche- Geb mier kuuche.
 cake- Give me cake.



schlissel- Du husht da schlissel.
 key - You have the key.



messere- Doe sin die messere.
 knives- Here are the knives.



buu- Da buu iss faul.
 boy- The boy is lazy



gaul- Iere gaul schspringt schteirick.
 horse- Her horse runs fast.



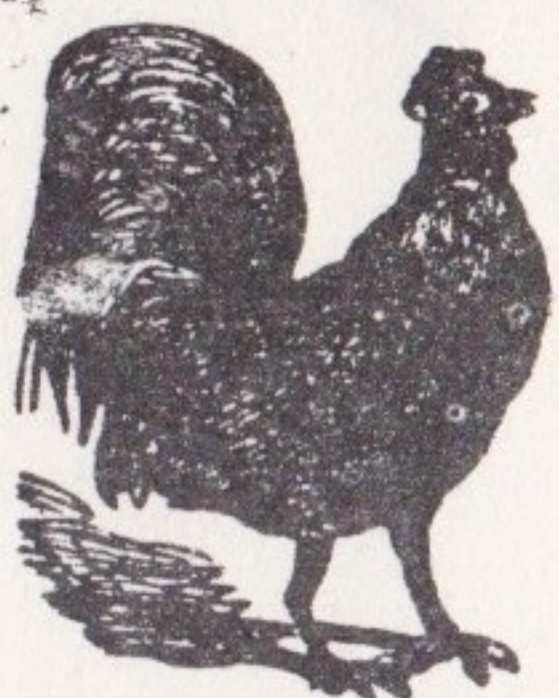
fuggel- Da fuggel flikt hoech.
 bird- The bird flies high.



Da fisch uun da schtuul.
 The fish and the chair.
 Gep mier en fisch.
 Give me a fish.



Da maan uun die fraw
 The man and the wife
 Nein(9) maaner uun ier weiver
 Nine men and their wives.



Da hawne uun da huundt
 The rooster and the dog
 Da--- hawne uun da ---huundt
 The red rooster and the white
 dog



Da schwotz huut uun die kop
 The black hat and the cap
 Mier hen hiet uun kop-e
 We have hats and caps



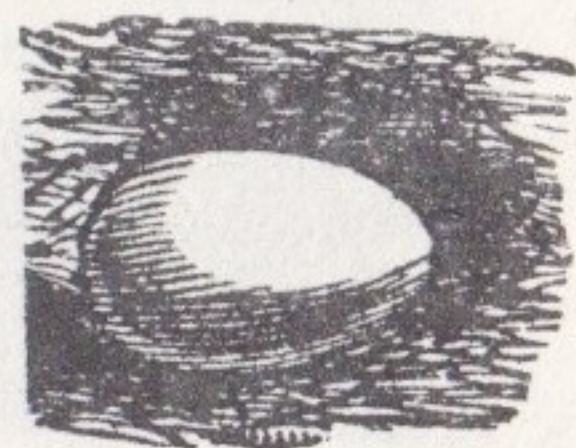
Die groe kotz uun die alt rot
 The gray cat and the old rat
 Acht(8) kotze funge zaye rote
 Eight cats catch ten rats



En awrem uun en honndt
 An arm and a hand
 Die honndt hut(5) finf finnger
 The hand has five fingers



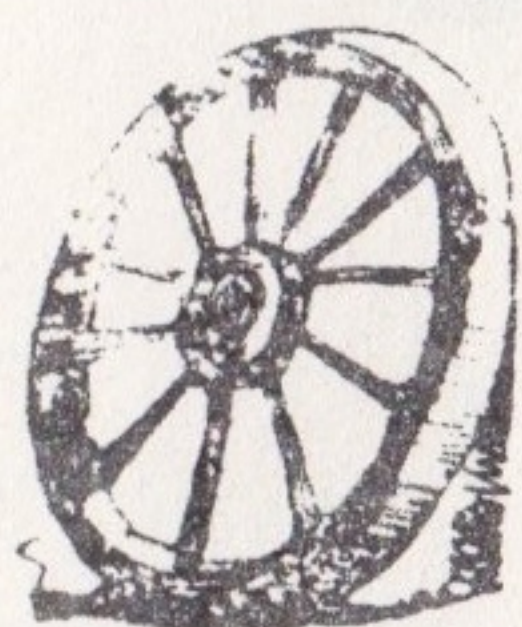
Es hinkel uun die braune oier
 The hen and the brown eggs
 Fiel hinkel goxe en lut
 Many chickens cackle a lot



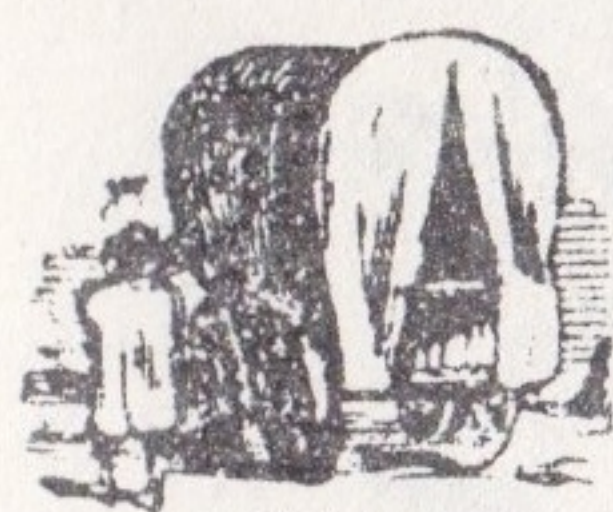
Proverbs: Self praise stinks.
 Aygne loeb schtinnckt.
 A new broom sweeps clean.
 En neier baysem kaiirt sauber



Er saynt en schayne groesze weisze gonsz.
He sees a nice large white goose.
Da haym hen mier en druup fun (10) zaye genss.
At home have we a flock of ten geese.
Schreib feddre wawre gemacht fun genss feddre.



Writing pens were made from goose feathers.
Sell is en groesz schteirick waage rawd.
That is a big strong wagon wheel.
Dayl waage redder sin groeszer wie onnera.
Some wagon wheels are bigger than others.
Dayl baavere wegge hen schtawlne redder.
Some farm wagons have steel wheels.



Des is unser groeszer gedeckter waage.
This is our large covered wagon.
Die menschte wegge hen fier (4) redder.
Most of the wagons have four wheels.
Da Conestoga waage hut fier roedte redder.
The Conestoga wagon has four red wheels.



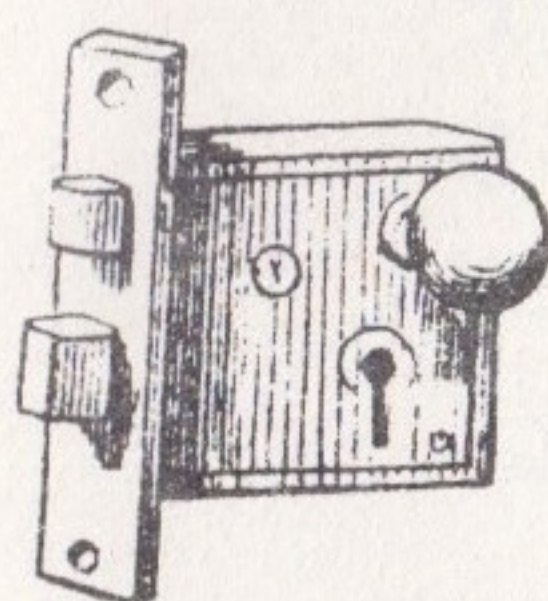
Da groesz roedt oppel hengt hoech im bawm.
The large red apple hangs high in the tree.
Geb mier (8) acht, gute zeidiche eppel.



Give me eight, good ripe apples.
En oppel alle dawg haalt da dukder aweck.
An apple each day keeps the doctor away.
Da bawm is grie deirich da gons winnder.
The tree is green during the whole winter.



Dayl baym wockse schteirer wie onnera.
Some trees grow faster than others.
En fauler bawm bringt uns ken gute frucht.
A rotten tree brings us no good fruit.
Da maan hut en rechtss un en lingss orr
The man has a right and a left ear.
Fiel leit gevva gute acht uf iere orre.
Many people give good care to their ears.
Dayl leit haiire net weil sie sin dawb.



Some people hear not because they are deaf.
Des schluss on da dier is gemacht fun eise.
The lock on the door is made of iron.
Fiel fun da schlessen hen yuscht ay schlissel.
Many of the locks have only one key.
Schliesz die dier un faschteckel da schlissel.
Lock the door and hide the key.
Schlieszt da schtoll eb da gaul sctoetele is.
Lock the stable before the horse is stolen.

THE FAMILY
 Die familye
 There are four in
 Es sin fiere in
 this family.
 daiire familye.



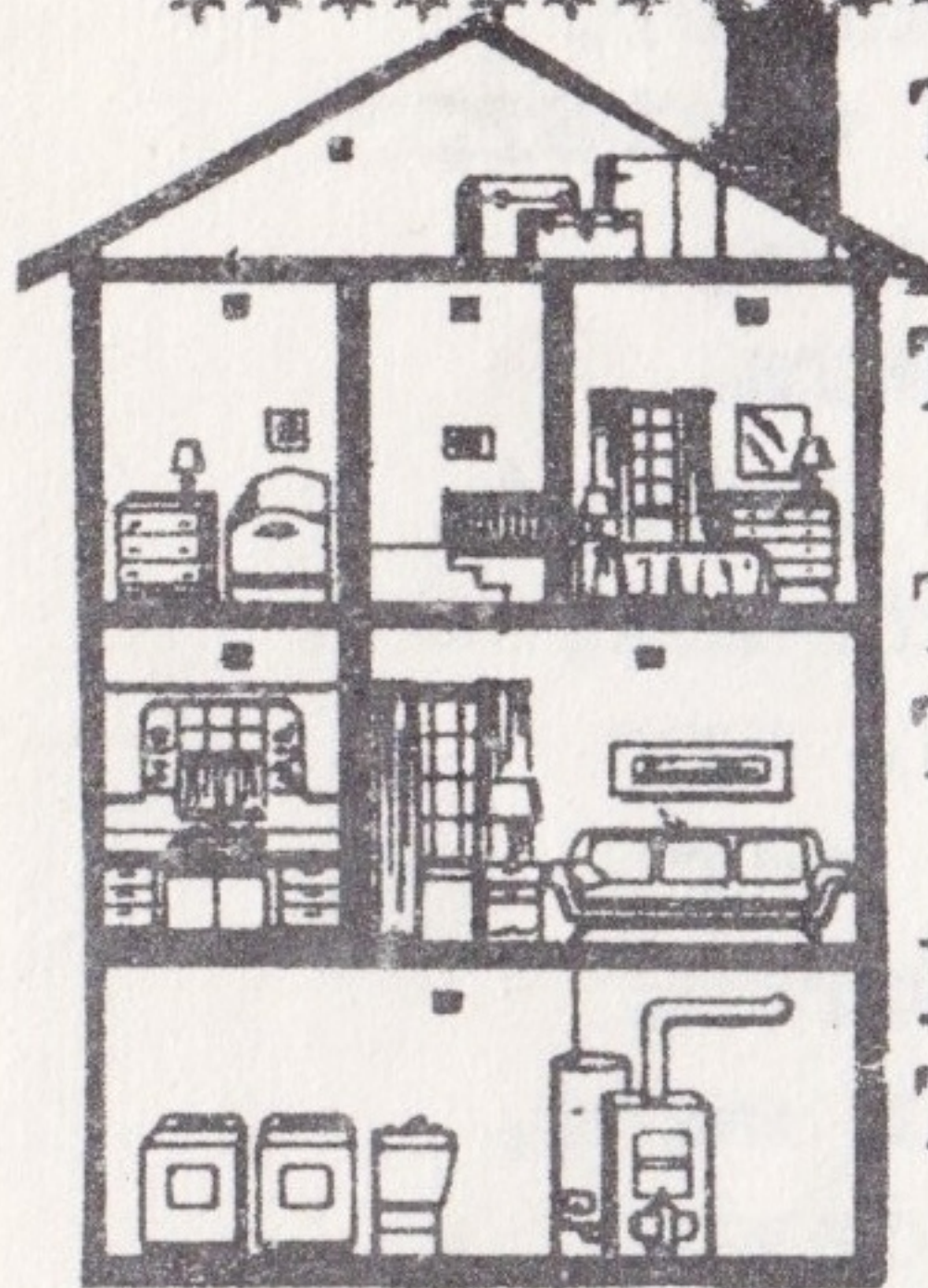
In daiire familye iss + en fotter--dawdi
 In this family is + a father

Repeat this part of
 the sentence and add
 each new word in turn.

Ich bin en
 I am a
 Du bist en
 You are a
 Er iss en
 He is a
 Sie iss en
 She is a

+ en muuter
 + a mother
 + en saw
 + a son
 + ay dochder
 + one daughter
 + buu
 + boy
 + maydel
 + girl
 + fotter
 + -----
 + muuter-mem-mom-mommi
 + -----





The third story- chimney
 Da dritt schtuck- schonnschte
 The second story- bedrooms-
 Da zwett schtuck-bed schtuuve
 The second story-schpeicher
 The first story- Kitchen
 Da aiirscht schtuck- kich
 Living Room-- Layves schtuup
 The cellar --Stove---Washing machine
 Da keller--offe ---wesch machine

ES HAWSE-Beds-----curtains--- wash tubs
 The house Bedder curtains Wesch zivver
 ***** Floors--- roof-----doors--lights
 ***** Butte- daach diere- lichter

IM GLAYDER SCHONNK-In the clothes closet
 Shoe---shoes---coat---coats---hat---hats
 Shuu---shuu ---fuck---reck--- huut--hiet
 Boots-----shirt-----blouse---skirt---pants
 Schtiffel-hem -----blouse-- schtuuck-husse

THE TULIP---G.Tulipe ---P.G.Die Dulabune

The six petalled tulip to southern Europe was brought
By the Turks in the wars of conquest which there they
Our Ancestors brought it with them to their adopted land, ^{fought,}
Where in their gardens they grew it, a favorite plant.
It gave them art patterns for their cherished dower chest
Pottery, linen, drau and tauf schein and all their best.

As said, the tulip was introduced into Europe
by the Turks and to them it was known as the
Tuliban, but to Europe it became known as the
Tulip. Its fragrance was not better than that
of any other flower but its color variations
made it the most desired flower of its time,
topping all others then cultivated. No flower
at anytime in history anywhere in the world had
gained such a prominence and value as this tulip. Its
value rivalled that of the precious metals. This brought
on a kind of mania which became known as Tulipomania,
which word to-day serves as a memorial to this kind of
folly which spread to many areas of Europe. Between 1634
and 1637 it spread to Holland where roots of special
tulips rose to an all high in value. A single root of the
"Viceroy", a special tulip, sold for four fat oxen, eight
hogs, twelve sheep, ten hundred weight of cheese, two tons
of wine, a bed, an entire suit of clothing plus a quantity
of corn valued at 125,000 florins. Many people invested
in these roots and then turned them over to a common
gardner who made a specialty caring for them for a fee.
Many of the people sold their homes and other belongings
and invested in tulip bulbs with the idea of getting
rich, quick. Eventually the tulip got a rival which was
colorful and fragrant and rose in the market to even
top the tulip, which more or less levelled this mania.
This may account for the reason that the tulip became
such an important flower in the garden of our ancestors.



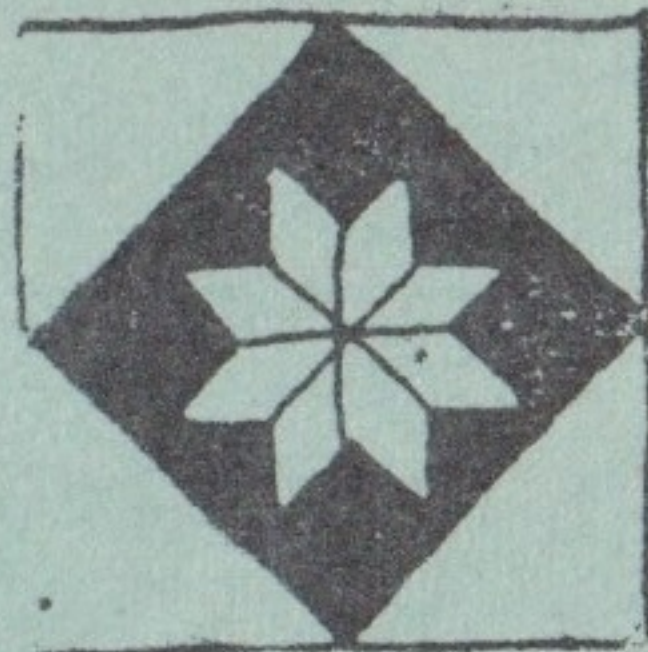
The Pennsylvania Dutch six pointed barn sign, mis-
named, the hex sign is said to have had its origin in
the Holland tulip, where signs drawn from it adorned the
Dutch barn long before it was used in America. Its sig-
nificance was that of fertility or a bountiful Harvest.

N N N T T T T T T T T
N T O O O N O S T T T T
O O T O U N T O R T O N A U O E X H E T L O T

-AN ALDER DEBBICH-



---An ----- old -----quilt-----
 O WANN MER NOCH SO'EN DEBBICH HET,
 o if we still such a quilt had,
 UN NOCH EN GUTE ALTFRANKISCH BETT!
 And still a good old fashioned bed!



MER LEGT SICH OWETS IN DIE RUH
 We lay ourselves in the evening into rest
 UN DECKT SICH MIT EM DEBBICH ZU.

And cover ourselves with the quilt close
 UN WANN DER WIND AA JOHLT UM'S HAUS,
 And when the wind also howls around the house,
 DO MACHT MER SICH DOCH WENNICH DRAUS,

Here make we ourselves but little of that,
 WER NOCH EN GUTE GEWISSE HUT,

He who also a good conscience has,
 DEN SCHITZT GEWISS DER LIEWE GOTT.

He is protected surely by the good Lord.
 DO SCHLOOFT MER DANN SO RUHICH EI

Here sleep we then so quietly on

UN SARJE LOSST MER SARJE SEI.

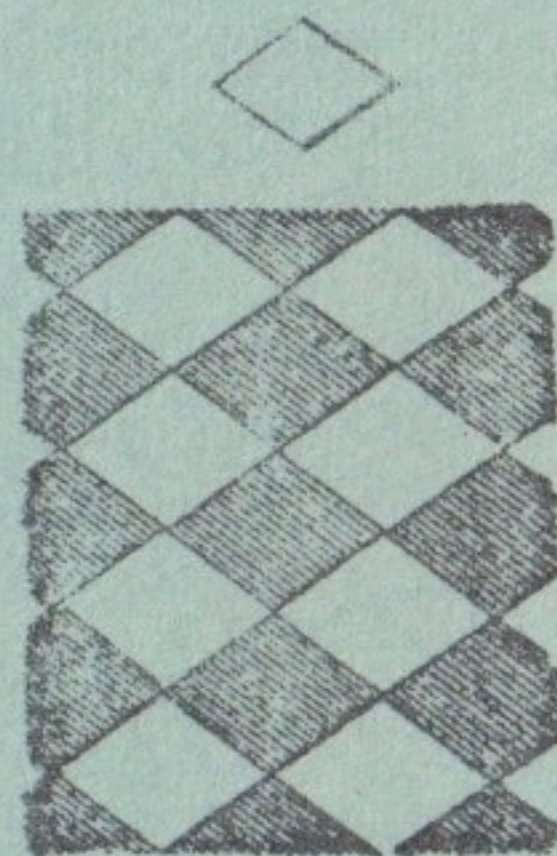
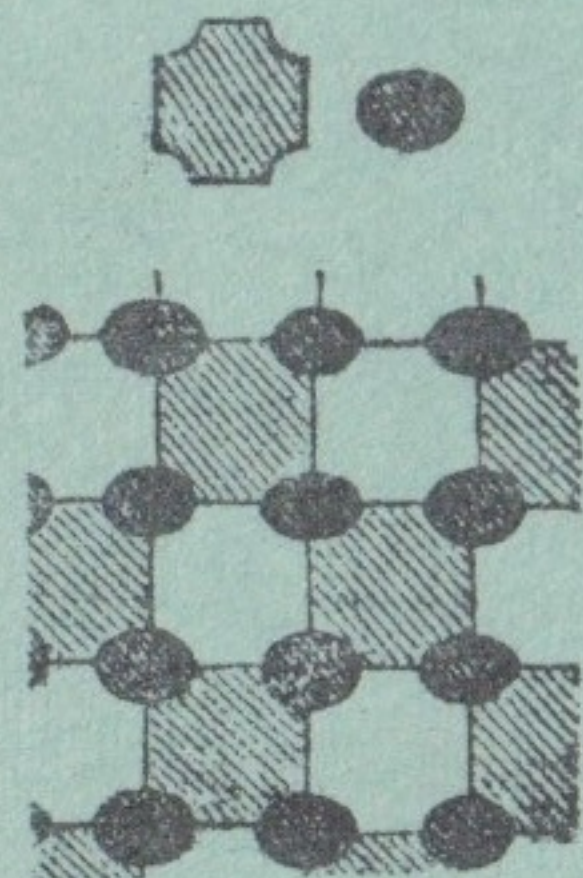
And care let we care be.

UN WANN DIE MARJEHELLING LACHT,

And when the morning light laughs
 WAS IS ES AS MER ERSHT BEDRACHT?

What is it that we first view?

En -----ALDER -----DEBBICH---



The above literal translation will serve to give you an idea as to what John Birmelin wrote in this, but a part of the total poem. about

Above also are shown several patterns of quilt patches commonly used in days past.

At the 1966 Pennsylvania Dutch Folk Festival at Kutztown, Pa. a revival of the 19th century art of quilting was staged by sponsoring a quilting contest with 230 entries from many parts of the United States. The entries were grouped into four divisions; patchwork; embroidered; applique patchwork and all quilted. A first prize was offered in each division. Many of the quilts were sold for from \$45 to \$150. From among the prize winners and others 10 quilts were picked by the government to be put on display at the Montreal expo67.

Kann Ich Larna Deitsch Schwetza? Farwos Net?

These exercises may help you to speak a bit of the dialect—just for fun. First learn the sound for ICH which is the dialect word for I, with which each sentence in the exercises begins. An English word with a sound identical to the dialect sound of ICH, on which these exercises are based, could not be found. This made me turn to some well known words of German origin yet much used in the English, and having syllables of ich, like *Lé ich-tenstein; L ich tenberg, L ich ty* etc. From these you should be able to get the sound for ich and you should practice it. Now you are ready for the the exercises which are made up of grouped sentences about songs and houses. The sentence pattern is as follows;
 D—sentence in the dialect S—sentence with sounds of English words identical to the dialect word sounds.
 T—The translations of sentences D.



Song with Buckwheat Notes—Part I Farm House —Part II

D Ich sing.---Ich sing en lied.--Ich sing en schay lied.
 S Ich sing.---Ich sing an bleed.--Ich sing an shay bleed.
 T I sing.--- I sing a song.-- I sing a nice song.

D Ich sing.en schay lung lied.--Ich sing fier lieder.
 S Ich sing an shay lung bleed.--Ich sing fear bleeder.
 T I sing a nice long song.-- I sing four songs.

D Ich hab.--- Ich hab en haus.--Ich hab en weisz haus.
 S Ich hop --- Ich hop an house.--Ich hop an wise house.
 T I have.-- I have a house.-- I have a white house.

D Ich hab en groesz roedt haus.--Ich hab drei heiser.
 S Ieh hop an gross rode house.--Ich hop dry h-miser
 T I have a big red house. I have three houses.

Other sentence combinations like the above may be made by substituting D-hair S-hair T-hear for sing in part 1. In part II--D sayn--S-sane T-see, also D-bau S-bow(low) T-build may be substituted for hab.

25-18 24-14 23-10 22-8 21-5 20-11 19-31 18-7 17-13 16-12 15-17 14-24 13-26 12-32 11-19 10-1 9-21 8-9 7-29 6-5 5-4 4-16 3-6 2-3 1-2

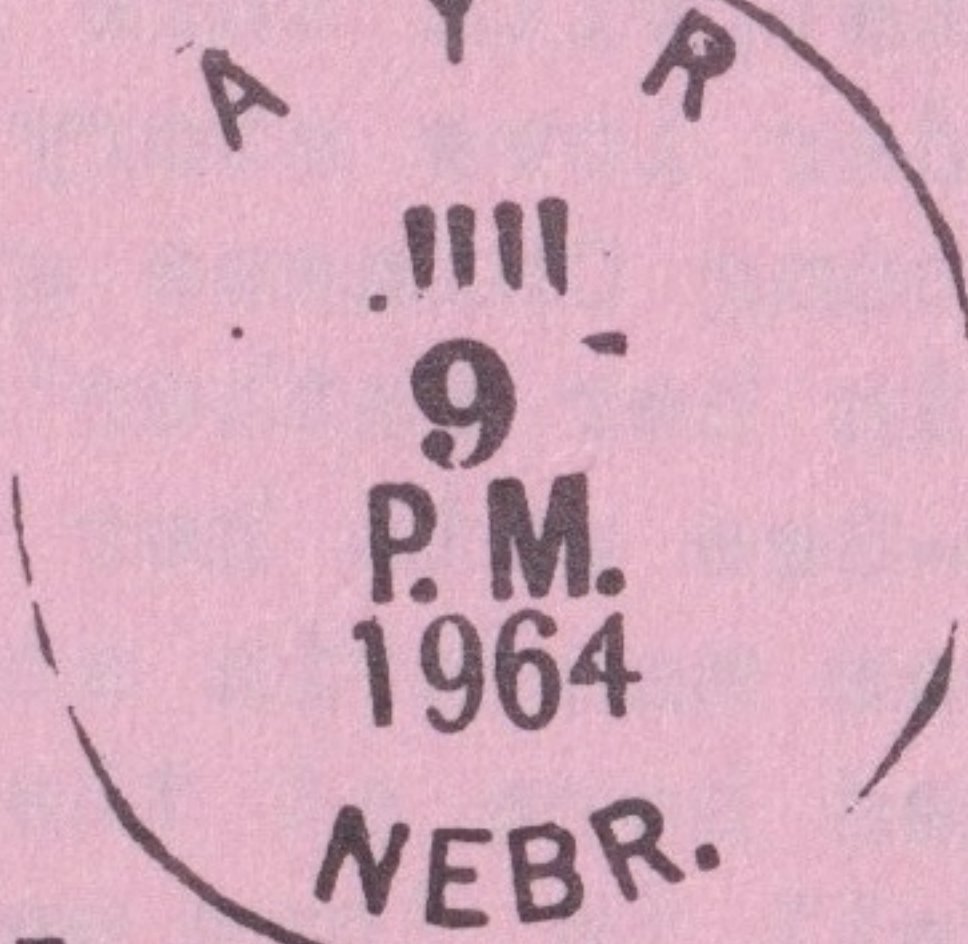
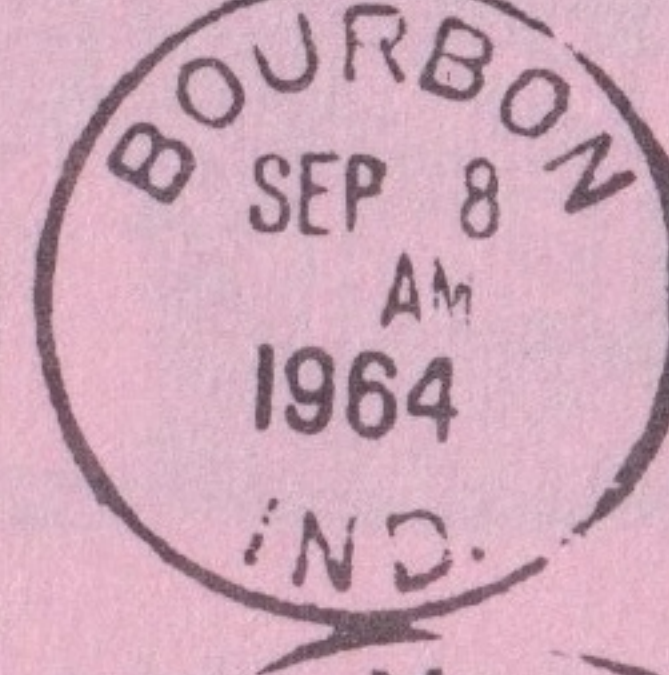
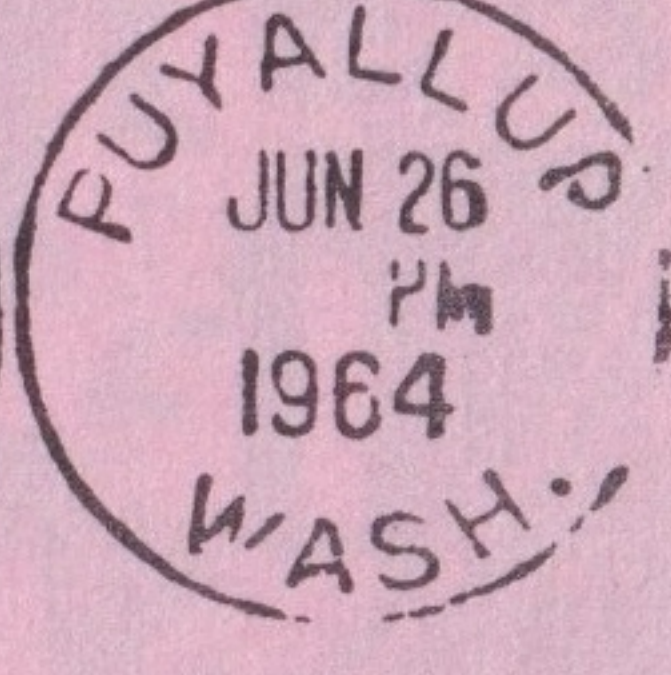
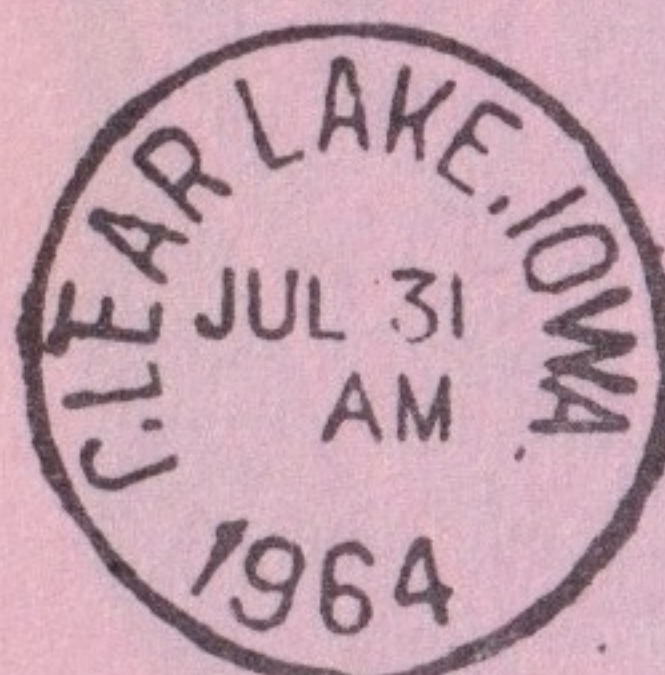
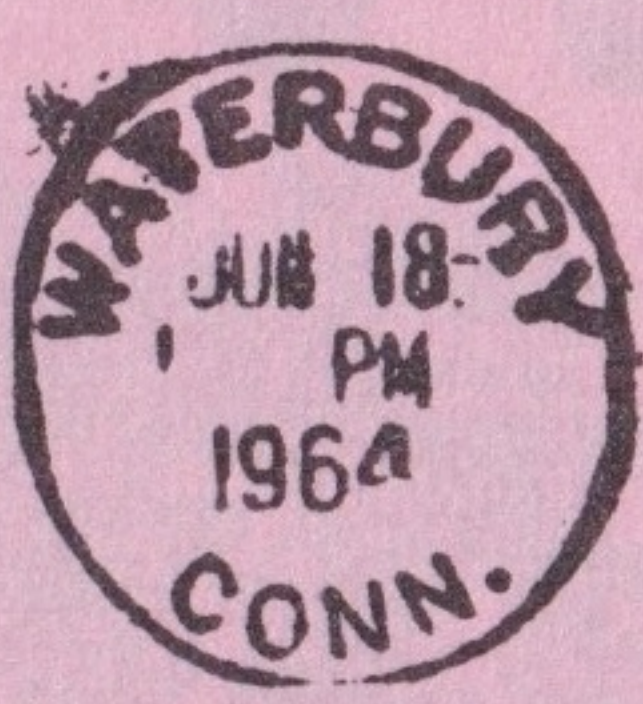
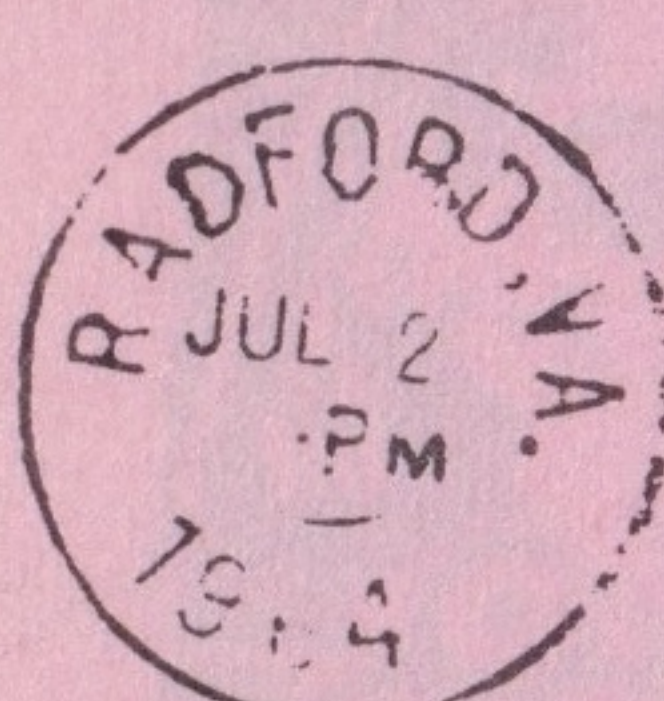
PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH "NOT OUTEN YET"-Baltimore Sun

6/26/64

You have often heard that the Dutch Dialect is dead,

Believe it or not, but take my advice instead,
Look at the postmarks below, they are proof as such,
That the dialect still lives and maybe, how much.

Three years ago, Russell Landstrom of the Associated Press wrote an editorial on answers he received from me relative to the importance of the dialect on a local as well as national level. This editorial was printed in a number of newspapers in each state in the U.S., and as a result I received many letters and editorial clippings from no less than twenty eight states, expressing an interest in our dialect and the things that go to make up our Heritage. Such encouragement merits a re-examination of our efforts to keep our Dutch Dialect alive.



Mr. Robert R. Hoppes
831 Detweiler Avenue
Hellertown, Pa.



THE WILLOW BLUE PLATE .

Ich wees noch fun da alte Deller,--Ich meen ich seen
sie doh;--M'r hen en alter Eck-shank g'hat,--Foll Dis-
cheg'scherr,fon alle sort,--Foll Bilder--Himmel's blo;
Ich kan sie nimmermehr fergesse,---Die Bilder un des
Herrlich esse-- H.L.Fisher--"Die Alte Zeita"--1879.



An old Chinese Artist,with this plate pattern in 10
pictures,tells a tender love story,many hundred years
old,of an orphaned young Chinese girl,Koong-See and
Chang an accountant in her father's employ.

I-Here lived Koong-See with her handmaid and her fa-
ther,a wealthy Chinese mandarin and not too honest tax
collector.Chang worked here at the mandarin's books
where he and Koong fell in love unknown to her father.

2-This is the garden house where Chang and Koong met secretly after Chang had been discharged by the mandarin. Here they vowed eternal love for each other.

3-Koong's faithful old handmaid was discharged. A high fence was erected before the castle to keep out Chang.

4-A wedding for Koong was arranged with a wealthy old general, Tajin. An addition to the castle became Koong's prison with access to, or exit from, only through her father's castle room.

5-The drooping willow blossoms were to mark the time, short of the time, set for Koong's fateful wedding. A note sent to Chang by way of a small boat made from a coconut shell and launched from Koong's prison window on the river, told him of the fate that she faced and urged him to help her. Soon afterwards, as pre-wedding feasts were had for the mandarin and the general, a man appeared before the castle begging alms. This was Chang and in a short time, he in the garb of a castle servant, was waiting on the table. As his chance came he slipped into Koong's quarters and the two were soon in flight.

6. Over the bridge they fled, Koong first, Chang next carrying the jewels given to Koong by the general, then the mandarin, with a lash to beat Chang.

7-They reached the handmaid's house, whom the mandarin had once discharged and here found asylum. A wedding soon followed. Though an immediate follow up was not possible due to the condition of the mandarin and the general,

Tajin was not to be undone that easy, so his soldiers came to break down the doors of the house but they did not find the young couple. As they looked over the river they saw a boat sailing placidly down river.

8-A boat carrying Chang as helmsman and Koong hidden in the cabin on the boat, were leaving their pursuers helpless to follow.

Down the river for days they floated finally to stop at an island where they bought land with the jewels.

9-Here they built a home and lived for many years in peace but sooner or later Tajin learned of their whereabouts and he sent his soldiers who mercilessly killed Chang. Koong saw this and hurried to their house, set it on fire and perished in the flames, thwarting Tajin's plans.

10-The gods as the story goes, transformed the two lovers into two doves, emblematic of constancy of love in life and indivisibility in death.



----- ELFETRICHE FANGE -----

Der Dchek war gross un krumm un dumm,
Un artlig wiescht dabei;
Hot so fiel Schnitz un Knep als gesse
Der Schneider hut net kenne messe,
Un do war's nau f'rbei:
Es war'm alle Schtick f'rengt
Un hinne un forne war's f'rachprengt.

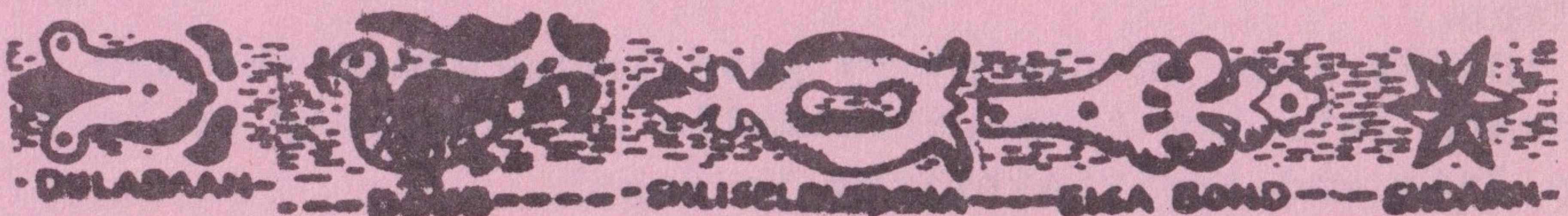
Er hot emohl d'r Zwerg-sack g'howe
Fer Elfetriches fange.
Es war bei so're kalte Nacht
Das alle Felse he gegracht.
Sin mier so hunde gange;
Ser Dchek, der hut sei groesse Ohre
Un Hand un Naas un Fiess ferfrore.

Der wu der Sack als gehowe hot,
Der is olls all-e gebliwe;
Die Elfetriches sin net nei,
Sie ware als a'wenig schei,
Un hen net gute getriwe;
Un die wu als hen treiwe solle,
Die haem g'schnickt noch meh Seck tzu hohle.

Un dort iss der dumm Esel g'schtanne
Un hot der Sack als g'howe.
Die Elfetriches sin net nei,
Er hot als g'wunnert wie's kan sei,
Un wu die annera Buwe---

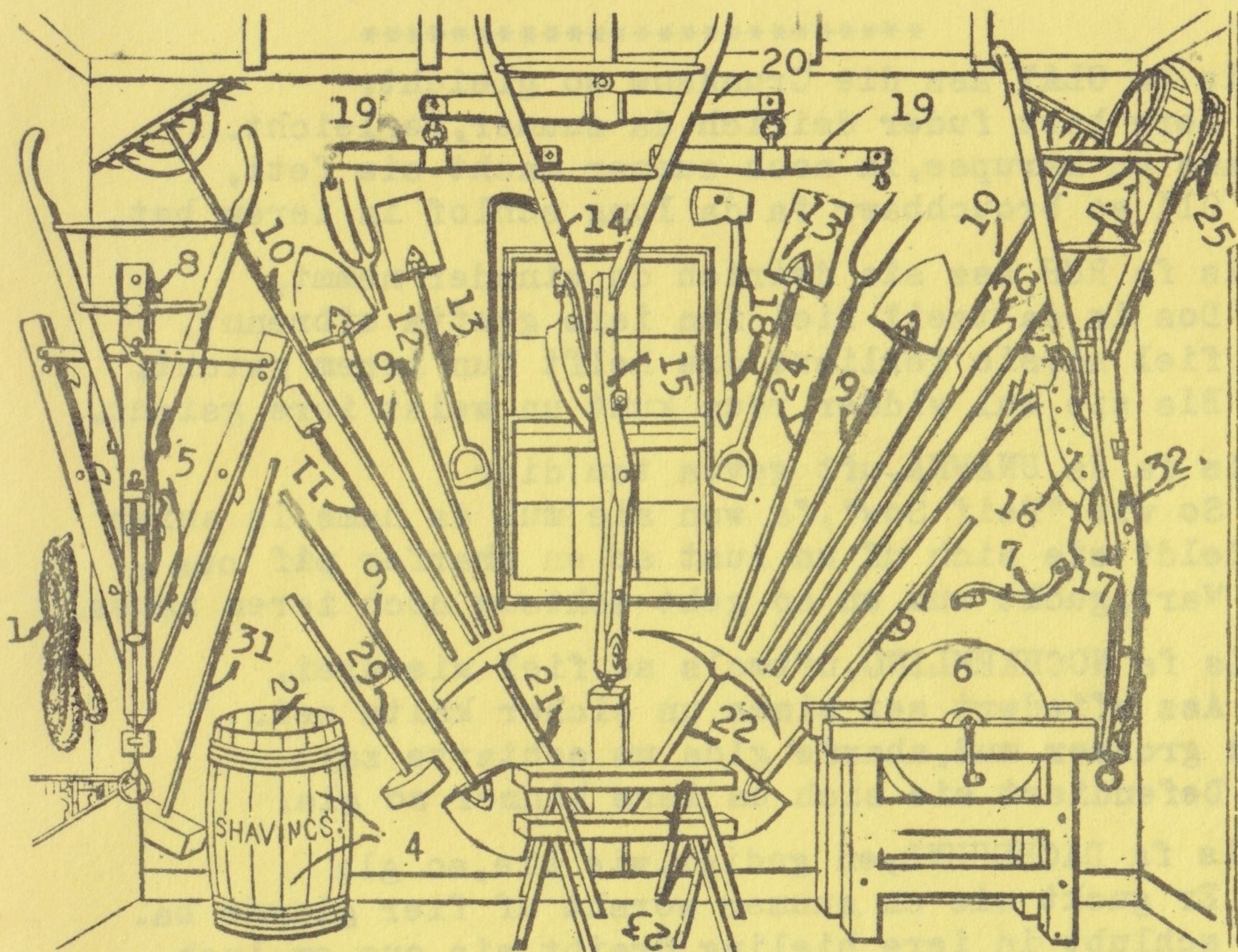
Duch kanscht dich awer druf ferlosse,
'Swar nix as lauter Narrebosse.

This poetry is from H.L.Fisher's "Die Alte Zeita" published in York, Pa in 1879. The prank of catching Elfetriches-(a mythical bird) was often played on the somewhat dull or unaware person, by leaving him out in some cold spot, holding the bag, while those who played the trick sneaked home to where it was warm.



SAACHE IN MEIM GROESZFODDER SEIM SCHAAF SCHOP

Die saache in dem Bild hen ufkonnge in seim Schaaf Schop. Sayn wiffle fun denna saache asz du arkenna kaansht. Huck die nummer fum schtick im Bild hinnich da recht nawme in da lischd unnich em Bild, wie ich weisz. Wonn sie oll gadu husht, kaansht uf blawd A gucke far sayne waas ich gfunna hop.



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1-Barrel- Fos | 2 | 16-Hay Fork-Hoi Gowel----- |
| 2-Horses- Beck | | 17-Spades - Shpawde ----- |
| 3-Grindstone-Schleifschtay | | 18-Crank--dray ----- |
| 4-Mouldboard--Wenbret | | 19-Tampers-Schtompper ----- |
| 5-Barrel Staves-Dauve | | 20-Grass rakes-Wooden rakes |
| 6-Cultivator-Sharfel Ag | | Graws reche-gawrde reche-- |
| 7-Sledge-Shlegel | | 21-Half Bu Measure-Holb |
| 8-Shovels-Schip-e | | Bushel Mose ----- |
| 9-Picks- Picke | | 22-Cultivator shovel-Sharfel |
| 10-Rope-shrik | | Sharfel----- |
| 11-Single tree-Shilsheit | | 23-Evener Whiffletree |
| 12-Pluk- plow | | Woke----- |
| 13-Hay knife-Hoi messer | | 24-Plow Handle-Pluk Handle-- |
| 14- Grain Fork-Frucht Gowel | | 25-Ax--Ox ----- |
| 15-Pluk Shawr--Plowshare | | |

DIE GRUNDSOW--Symbol of the Grundsow Lodge.

There are fourteen such lodges in the several eastern counties of the State. Some have a membership of over 500. Each lodge is dedicated to the perpetuation of the Deitsch Heritage.

Some facts in this dialect poem were taken from a Connecticut History -1791, which calls this animal a woodchuck, because it chucks like, went it eats.



G is fa GLAY asz die Grundsow so gleicht,
Iere habt fuder deirich da suumer,ferleicht.
Graws un karupse,im noch summer macht sie fett,
Oll so brouchbawr fa da lung schlof in ierem bet.

R is fa RUH asz sie deirich da winnder nemmt,
Dos in da tzeit fiel fun iere grefta ufbrennt,
So fiel so,sie ferliert die helfft fun ierem gwichht,
Bis sie mul widder rous kumt un weist iere gsicht.

U is fa da UNAWMA,uft gevva tzu dier
So wie "Peif Sow",fa won sie mul da hame is shier
Shteldt sie sich uf un lust so en sharfer pif ous',
Wart,guckt rum un no geht achtsum noch ierem hausz.

N is fa NOCHKEMLING,uftmols so fiel wie drei,
Asz gfiedert sei missa un sicher kalta sei.
Mit grosser mud,sharfe gloa un schtarye zay
Defendiert sie sich un iere kinner so gla.

D is fa DACHSHUND,en gedier,wie sie,so gla
Er guckt wie en suumer worsht uf fier glayne ba.
Er schlubt in iere hieling,dreibt sie ous em luch,
Un uftmols end sie uf in da hend fum em kuch.

S is fa iere SCHODDE,fa won sie en saynt
Da tzwett Honning,tzu iere ma kalt wedder maynt.
Sex ma woche dut sie in iere hieling gay,
Bis winnder farbei is mit seim kalt un schnee.

O is fa es OUSGRAAVES,die hieling im grund,
Wel sie baheta dut fun maan un sei hund.
Mit ay effning far nei un en onners fa rous,
Machts sicher fa oll gediere in ierem hausz.

W is fa WOODCHUCK,so in Nei England ganawmd g'west,
Weil sie so en zucht macht,wie en sow,won sie frest.
Die gschicta sawge nix fun dar Grundsow uns wed'r
Ow'r sie sawge iere haut gebt gons gute ledder.

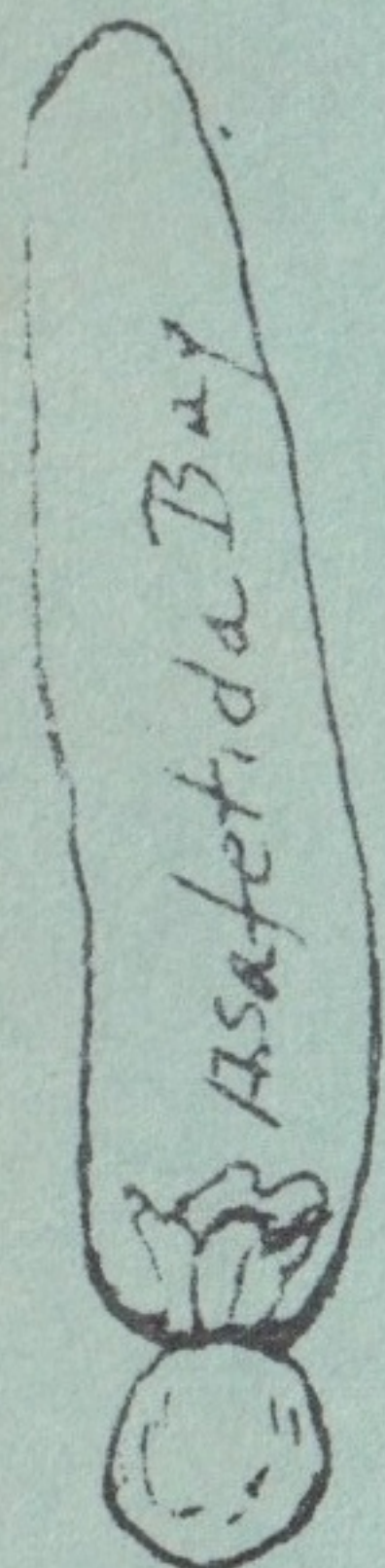
To get rid of freckles wash your face with the first dew of May.

To stop hiccoughs have some one put a little water in each ear with the little finger of each hand, keeping the finger there until you have drunk a cup of water.

To stop sneezing look at the tip of your nose with both eyes, pressing your index finger hard below the nose. In case of sneezing or hiccoughing drop anything made of steel down your back.

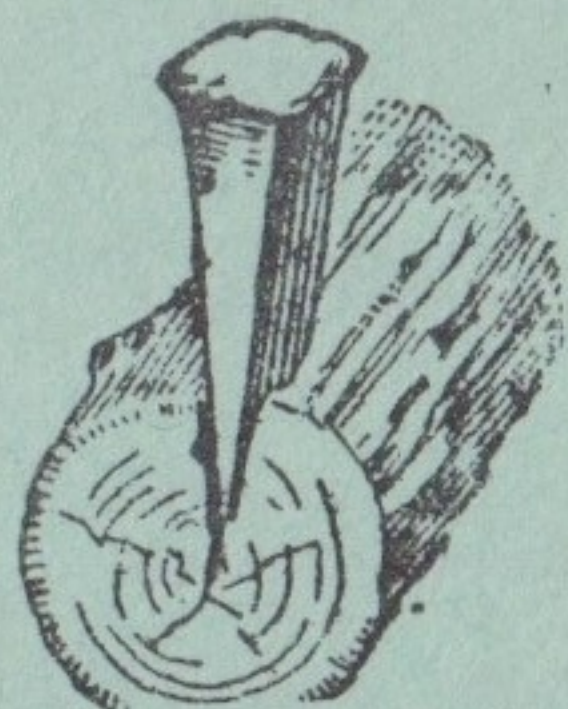
well. To cure a wart take a freshly cut potato and rub the wart with the freshly cut end. Then take the part so used and plant it in the ground under the eaves of the house. When the potato sprouts and begins to grow the wart will disappear.

In order to ward off the diseases common to the children at that time, it was often customary to wear a small cloth bag suspended from a string around the neck, containing an evil smelling substance known as Asafetide (Deiweil's Dreck). This was supposed to help ward off disease. Those who were victims of that custom can possibly still smell the garlic like odor of it.

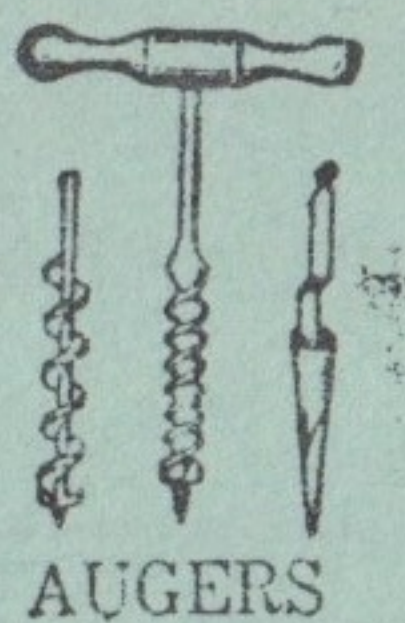


Waate, waate fun alle saate

Match the letters under the pictures with the Dutch words in the column to the right as shown

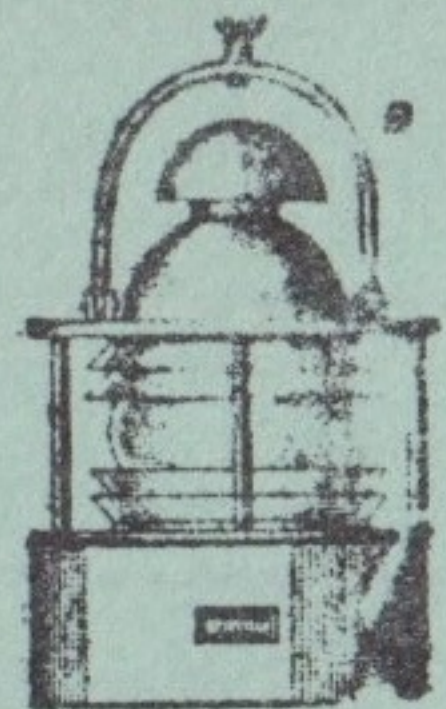


A Wedge

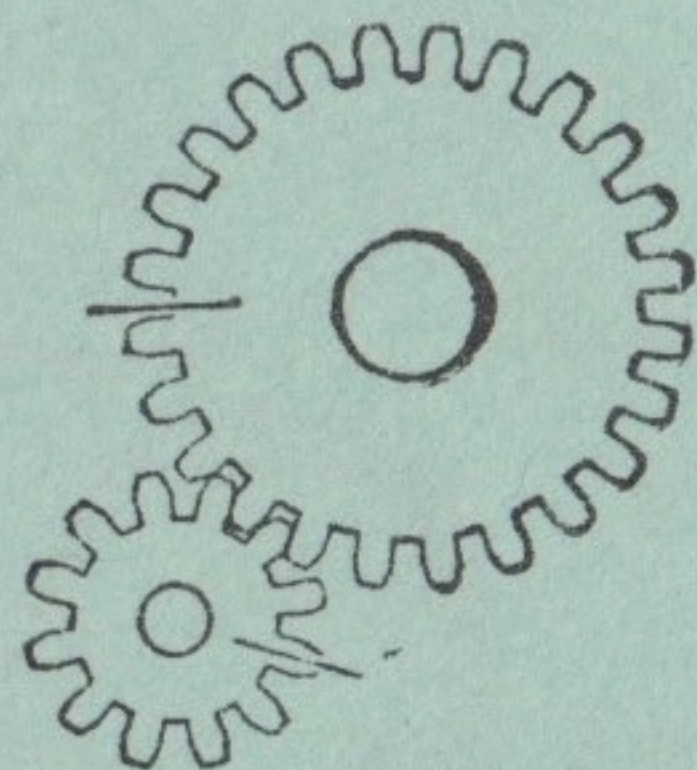


AUGERS

B Augers



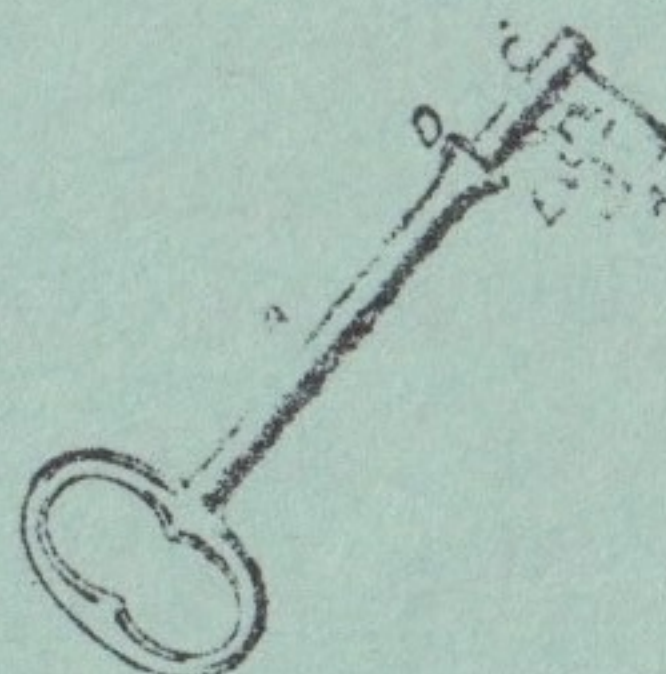
C Lantern



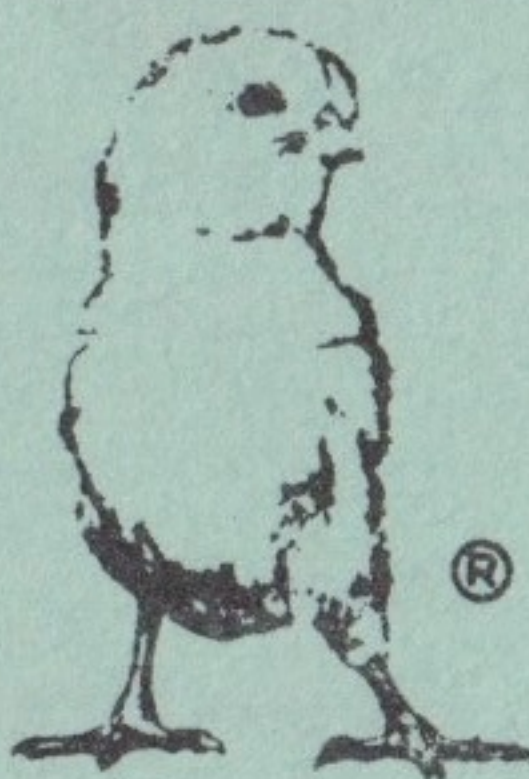
D Cog wheels



E Pheasant



F Key



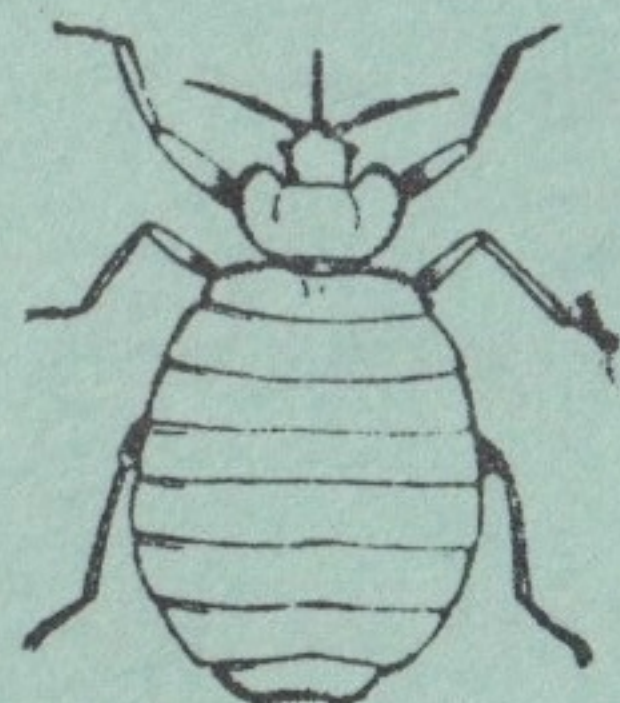
G Chick



H Hammer



I Tulip



J Bedbug



K Crab



L Toad



M Snail

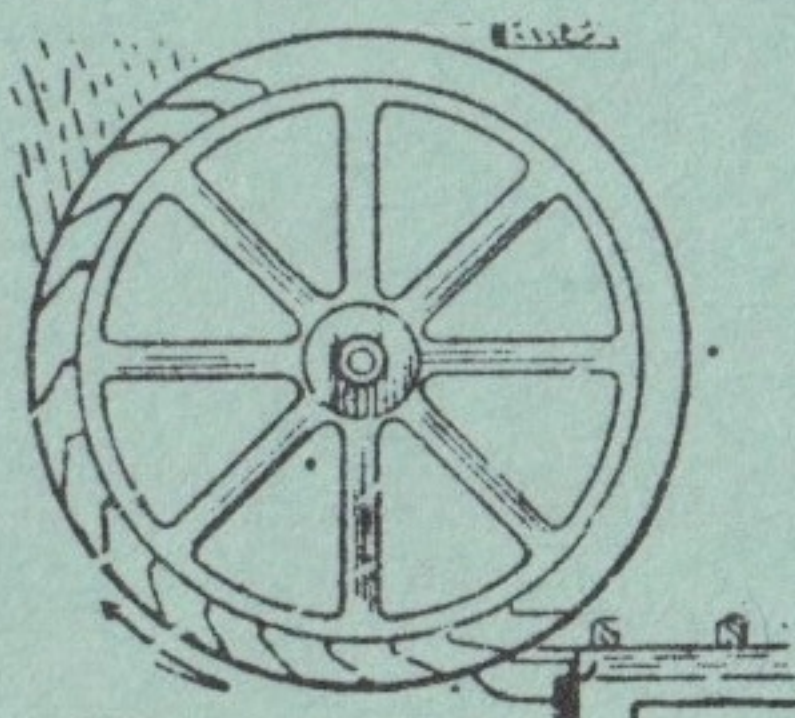


Quilt

N Design



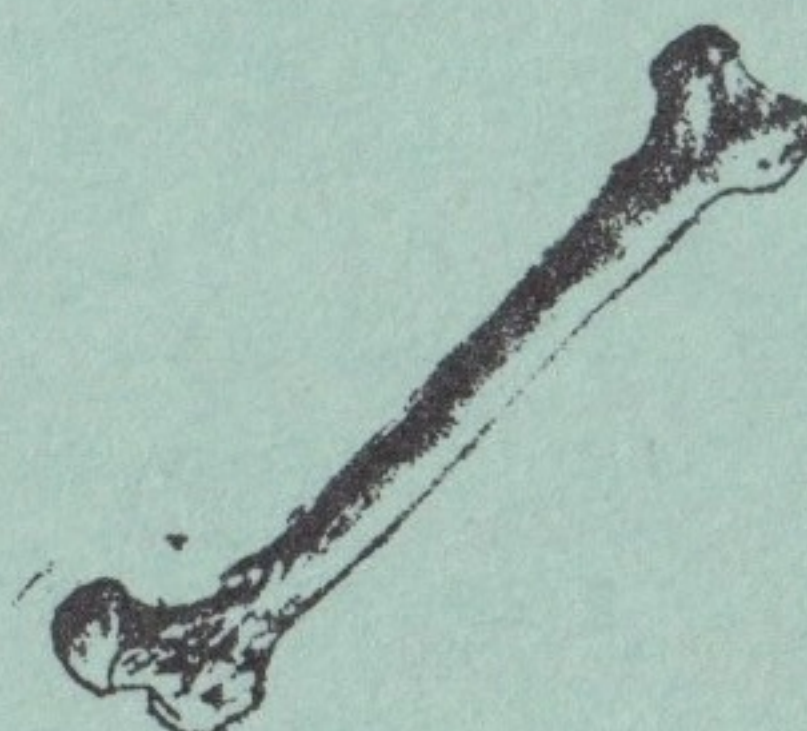
O Pail



P Waterwheel



Q Flax



R Bone

1 Schlissel-F

2 Hinkli-

3 Wonz

4 Bora

5 Hommer

6 Grebs

7 Fasont

8 Lutzer

9 Geers

10 Keidel

11 Schneck

12 Aymer

13 Dullabune

14 Gnocha

15 Ladonn

16 Grut

17 Debbich

Zwek

18 Kommredder

19 Kivvel

20 Wasser

Rawdt

21 Beebli

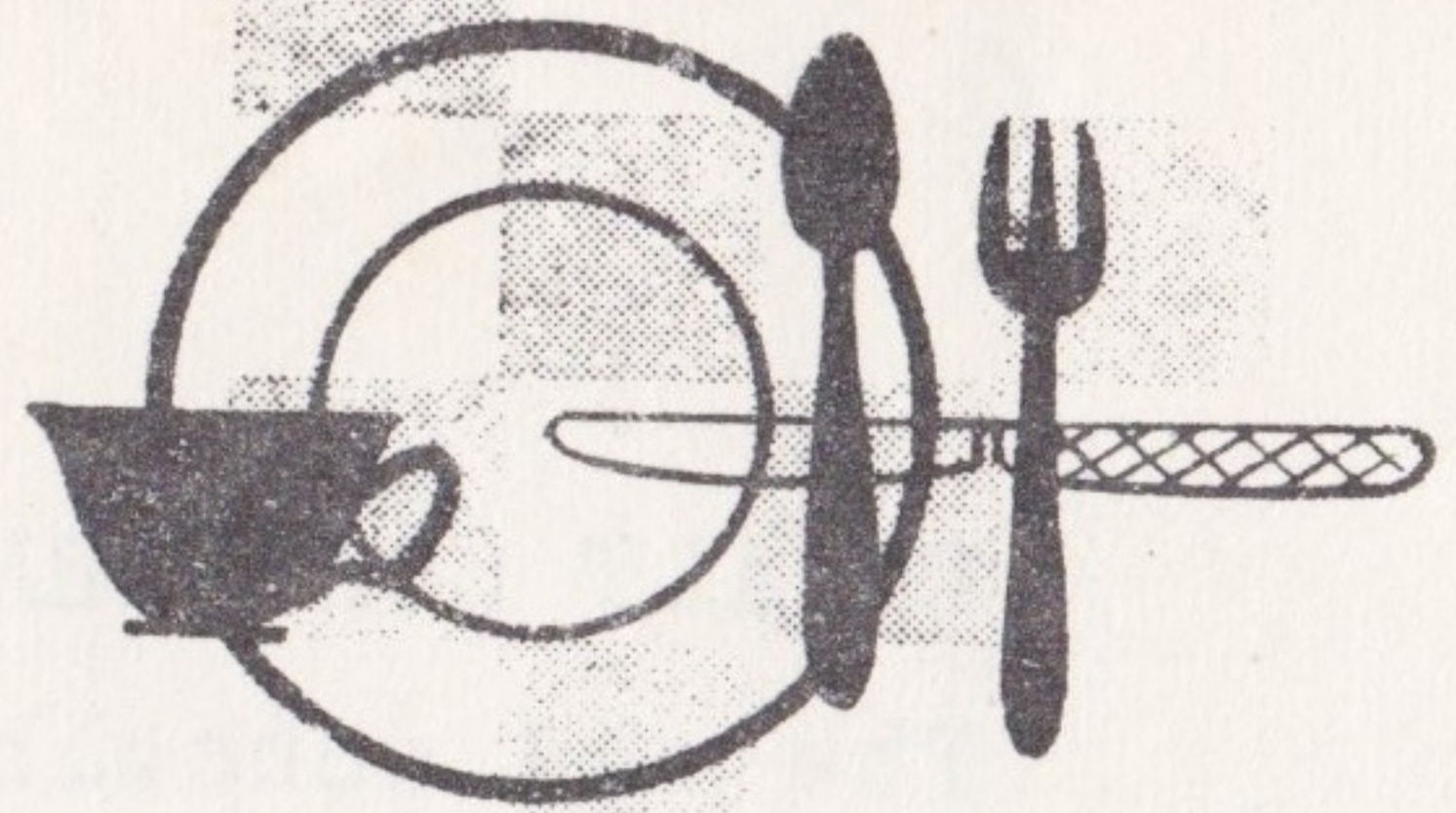
22 Flox

To check your findings see page A-1

Robert R. Hoppes

THINGS IN THE KITCHEN

Sache in da kich



+++++

One	more	
Stove	----	+ Broom ----- baysem
Offe	effe	+ Bucket--- kivvel
Glass		+ Soup spoon-suupe leffel
Glawsz	glessen	+ Tea spoon -tayleffel
Fork		+ Tea pot - tay haafe
Govvel	-- govve	+ Drawers --schuuplawdte
Cup		+ Cabinet - schonnk
Kupli	kuplin	+ Sink -- schpiel bonnk
Chair		THINGS IN THE CUPBOARD
Schtuul	schtuel	Sache im schonnk
Knife		+ Tea--tay coffee-coffee
Messer	messere	+ Sugar-Zuucker-salt-solsz
Saucer		+ Flour-mayl-Bread-broedt
Bletli	bletlin	+ Milk-milich-spice-schpeiz



GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Guut Sache zu esse

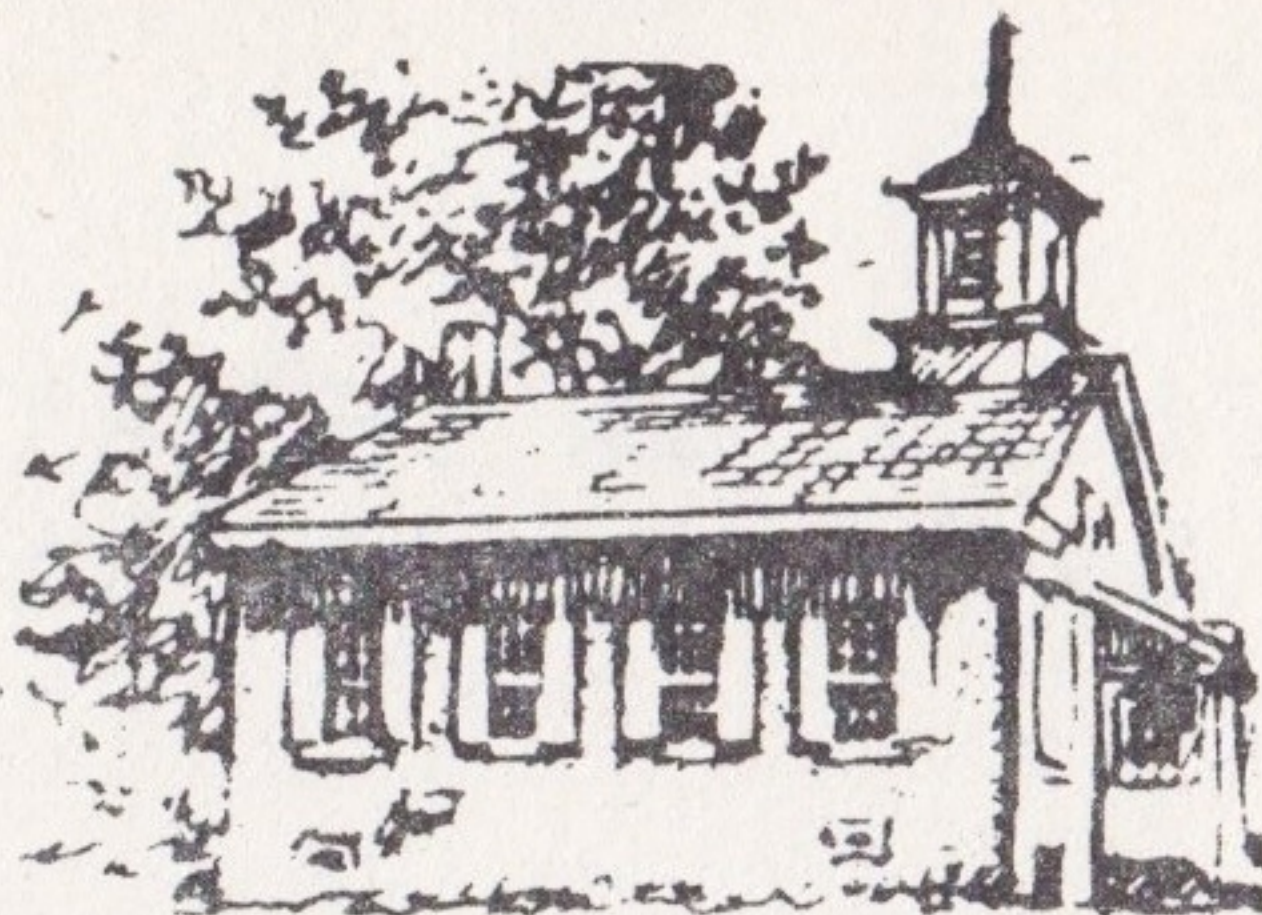


Veal- Kolb flaysch	Mutton- schoef flaysch
Pork- Seiflaysch	Bacon -seideschpeck
Ham-schuungeflaysch	Tripe- kuudelfleck
Scrapple-Ponnhawsz	Haafe Pudding-Levver waascht
Sausage- waascht	Chicken- hinkel
Pot Pie - Bott boi	Sauergraut-Saavergraut
Turnips - Rieve	Pancake-Ponnekuuche
Rivvel soup-same	Boiled cabbage-weissgraut
Snitz and knepp-	schnitz uun knepp
Apple dumplings-	eppel dumplins
Bread dumplings-	broedt dumplins
Flour soup	-Groeschte mayl suupe
Ham and eggs-schuungelflaysch	uun oier
Funnel cake-	drechter kuuche
Red beet eggs-	Roedt rieve oier
Shoofly pie-	schuuflei pie
Hidden bacon-faschteckelter	schpeck



ES ALT SCHUULHAUS

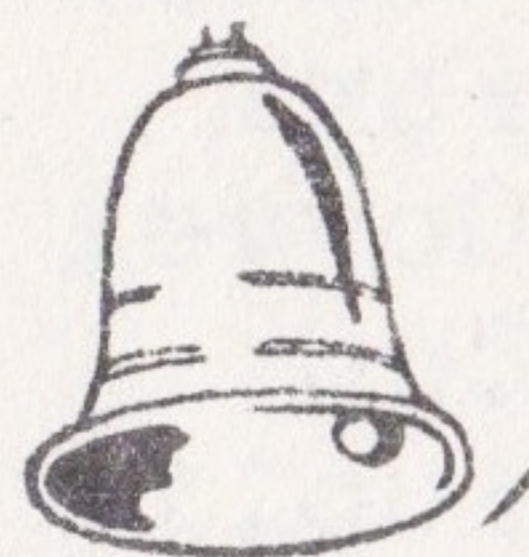
The old schoolhouse



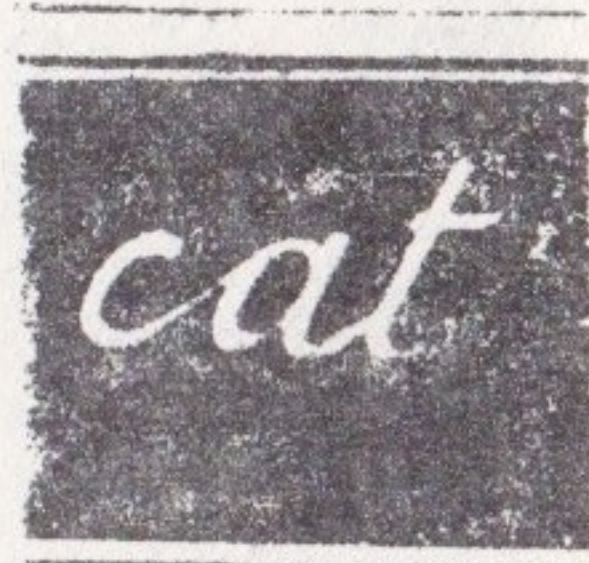
Des schuulhaus is en hunnerd yahr alt.
 This schoolhouse is a hundred years old.
 Es hut fier groesze fenschdere uf des seid.
 It has four large windows on this side.
 Ay fenschder hut zwelf glessen un zway lawde.
 One window has twelve panes and two shutters.
 Im schuulhaus tann hengt en groesze bell.
 In the schoolhouse tower hangs a large bell.
 Mier ziege selle bell alle maiirye un ovet.
 We ring that bell every morning and evening.
 Die bell wart gesugge mit ma lunge schtrick.
 The bell is rung with a longe rope.
 Die schuul shtaiirt shun frie im September
 The school starts already early in September.
 Des sin dreisich dawge im muunet September.
 There are thirty days in the month of September.
 Es sin aw finf schuule dawge in aynere wuch.
 There are also five school days in one week.
 Guck, dart lied es glay buch uf em butte.
 Look, there lies the small book on the floor.
 Dart sin drei bicher uf em bicher schelf.
 There are three books on the book shelf.
 Die kinner hen yuscht pawr bicher kot selle zeit.
 The children had only a few books that time.
 Die kinner schreiva un rechla om blackbordt.
 The children write and cipher at the blackboard.
 Des bordt bedeckt ay wonndt im gabei.
 This board covere one wall in the building.
 Die kinner mola schayne bilder uf es bordt.
 The children draw nice pictures on the board.
 Dart huckt da buu uf da bunk un schreibt.
 There sits the boy on a bench and writes.
 Er schreibt mit ma pensil udder en fedder.
 He writes with a pencil or a pen.
 Die kinner, fa ufsawga hucka uf'n lunge bunk.
 The children, for recitation sit on a long bench.
 Die schlayt leid uf em butte un is fabruche.
 The slate lies on the floor and is broken.
 Die schlayt wart ab gebuutzet mit ma lumba.
 The slate will be wiped off with a rag.

100

Years



SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	





Waas mier sayne in dem bild.
What we see in this picture.

In this picture I see* One old man
In dem bild sayne ich* --- alter ----
* Three small girls
* ---- glayne -----
Read the sentences * Two big horses
in order and put * ---- groesze -----
in the missing * One load hay
words. * ---- lawdt hoi
* Three-rail fence
* ---- riggel fence
* Bridles-reins
* Zawme -reins
* Baaver--baaverrei
* Farmer farm
* Field- grass- post
Feld -grawsz- puschte



Blonnsze
Plants

Welschkaan-corn
Waytse- wheat
Rye--kaan
Oats-Haaver
Tobacco-duuwock
Barley-Gaiirschte

Blonnsz Zeit
Planting time

Frieyawr
Schpoetyawr
Schpoetyawr
Frieyawr
Frieyawr
Schpoetyawr

Aiirn Zeit
Harvest time

Schpoetyawr
Suumer
Suumer
Suumer
Schpoetyawr
Suumer

TOOLS and
Tools uun




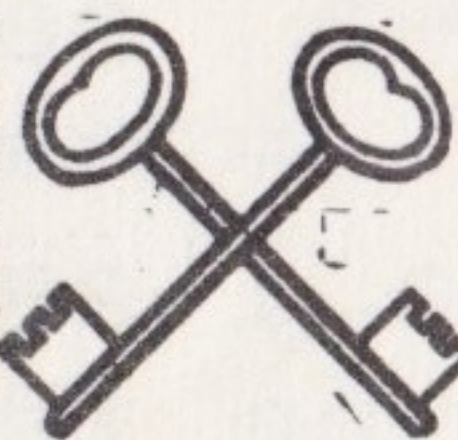
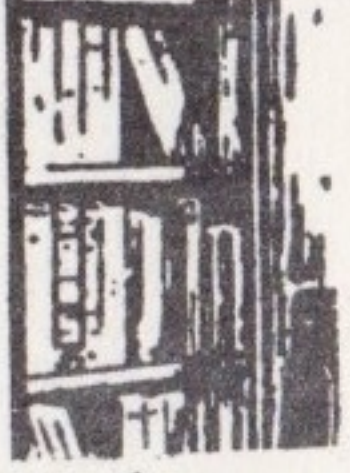



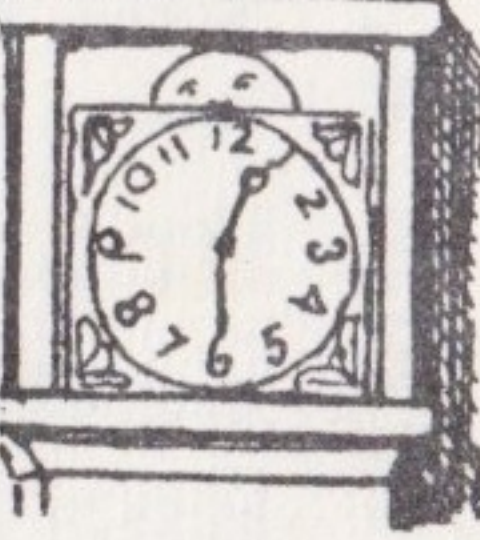











ANIMALS ON THE FARM
fee uf da baaverrei

one more

Fork-govvel; rake-reche
Scythe-senss; cradle-reff
Shovel-schaufel; saw-sayk
Hammer-hommer; tongs-zonng

Horse- gaul -geil
Cow-- kuu---kie
Sheep--schoef-schoef
Calf- kolb- kelter
Pigs- sau - sei.

We review some of the words.
 Mier gayne widder ivver dayl fuun da waate.
 (Answers to the following are found in
 the pages which you read before.)

English--Dutch		English Dutch
Hat -----		Horse -----
Five hats -----		It is old -----
The red hat -----		Six horses -----
House -----		Key -----
Window -----		Lock -----
Door -----		Two keys -----
Books -----		Tea kettle -----
Book case -----		Fork -----
Big books -----		spoon -----
Rose -----		Fish -----
The white rose -		Big fish -----
Roses are red ---		Three fish -----
The clock -----		Bird -----
What time? -----		Red bird -----
12.30 o'clock ---		Many birds -----
Mouse -----		Dogs -----
Four mice -----		Black dog -----
Ears -----		Our dog -----
Coats -----		Two eyes -----
A green coat ---		Mouth -----
A winter coat ---		Nose -----
One hand -----		Apple -----
Five fingers -----		Fall apple -----
Clean hand -----		Yellow apple ---
Boy -----		Forks -----
School boy -----		Spoon -----
Large boy -----		Knives -----
Plant -----		Shovel -----
Green plant -----		Tub -----
Flower plant -----		Washboard -----

DE BEERA WELLA NET FOLLA.

So shickt der Bauer der Yockly nous,
De beera nummer shittla;
Awer Yockly will net beera shittla,
Un beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer's hundly nous,
Sol des Yockly beisa;
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a briggly nous,
Soll des hundly shmeisa;
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a fire nous,
Soll des briggly brenna;
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer wasser nous,
Soll des fire lescha;
Wasser will net fire lescha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer's exly nous,
Soll des wasser sowfa;
Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lescha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a butcher nous,
Soll des exly shlaughta;
Butcher will net exly shlaughta,
Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lescha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a shtrickly nous,
Soll der butcher henka;
Shtrickly will net butcher henka,
Butcher will net exly shlaughta,

JAKY WILL NOT SHAKE THE PEARS

Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lescha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

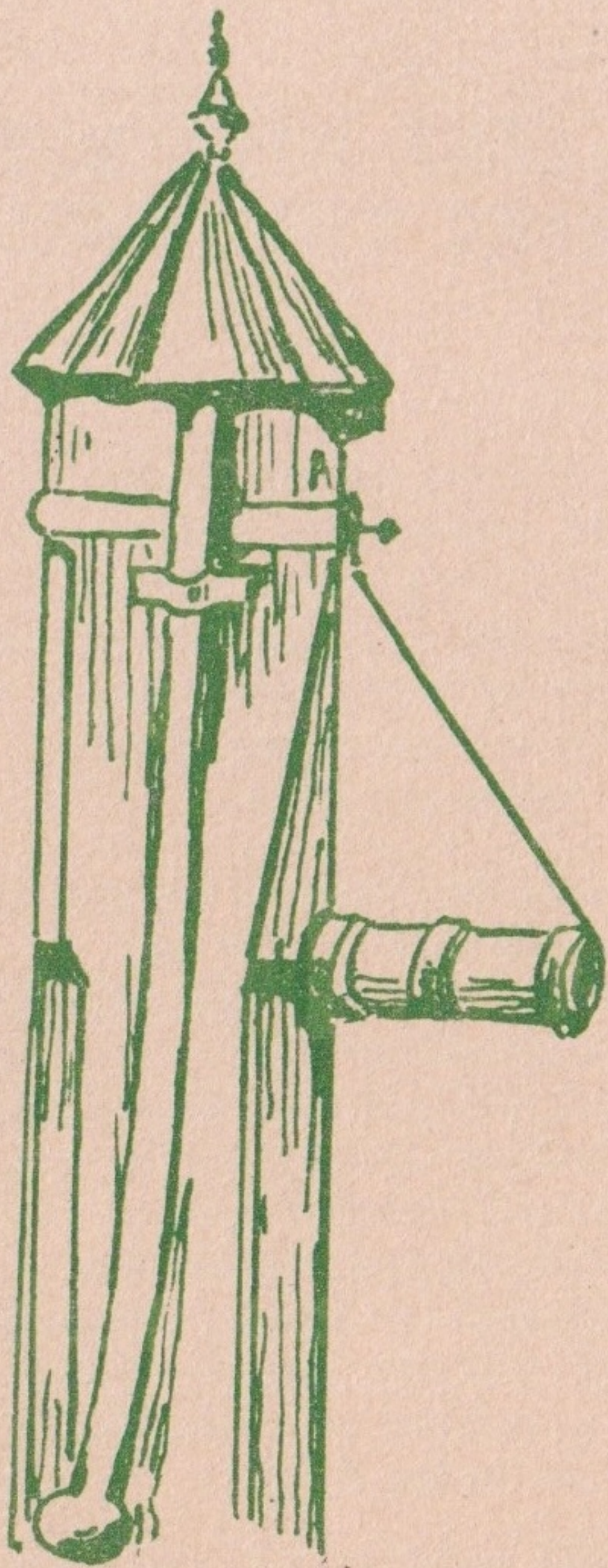
So shickt der Bauer a messer nous,
Soll des shtrickly shneida;
Messer will net shtrickly shneida,
Shtrickly will net butcher henka,
Butcher will net exly shlaughta,
Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lescha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a hommer nous,
Soll des messer brecha;
Hommer will net messer brecha,
Messer will net shtrickly shneida,
Shtrickly will net butcher henka,
Butcher will net exly shlaughta,
Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lescha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So geht der Bauer mohl selwer nous,
Un wisht dem Yockly heftich ous;
D'no brecht der hommer's messer
shnopp.

Uns messer shneid es shtrickly ob
Der butcher geht aw on der job,
Un shneid em exly's kepely ob,
Un's exly sowft es wasser uff,
Des wasser lawft ufs fire nuf,
Uns fire brennt es briggly uff,
Des briggly shlawgt em hundly druff,
Uns hundly springt om Yockly ruff,
Un Yockly krodelt der beera bawm
nuff,

Der beera folla. buff, buff, buff,
Uns bubbelly springt un heabt se uff,
De beera—yah se wella folla un kumma
uvva runner we a daussent hort ge-
brennty bocka-shtea.



YE Old WOODEN Pump

Die Alt Hulsnie Buump
Tune--In the shade of the old apple tree.

Unnich em bawm doh schtayt en alte buump,
Uf em buumpe bed now gonsz ferluumt.
In da yawre tzurick,
Hen sie als wasser grickt
Fuun dem brunne mit da hulsnie buump.
Da doh schtuck wawr fuun ma bluck gemacht.
Da schwenkel fuun eise gschaypt mit acht.
Es kiveliche, so glay
Stecht, uun dut nimme gay.
Sell's fawass die buump now nimme schaaft.

Sie en awg'named ding in iere tzeit,
Hut als daascht galeshed fa oll die leit.
Now schteiff in yader glied,
Ausgworra un so miet,
Iss die hulsnie buump as doh schtayt heit.
In meim gedechtness, tzu daiira buump
Kaiirt oll die ehr asz tzu iere kuunt.
Now die tzeita so alt,
Un ess wasser so kald,
Bringt gedonnke fuun da hulsnie buump.

Robert R. Hoppes